

USAID/Panama
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106

Fax: 703-351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Panama has experienced stagnant economic growth during FY 2002. Its economic structure and pattern of growth have limited potential growth. A dual economy persists. There is one economy linked to the Canal and services that is modern, displaying high productivity and high wages. The other economy is backward and is characterized by its low productivity, low wages, and labor surplus. The latter is typical of the rural sector where 50% of population lives with the highest incidence of absolute and relative poverty. Segmented markets have continued to be the norm, whereby the usually dynamic internationally oriented service sector and the domestically oriented less productive sector co-exist side by side. The latter permeates with policy-induced rigidities and low productivity. Factor markets are also segmented by policies that increase the cost of labor and lower the cost of capital. In addition, economic enclaves, such as the Panama Canal, the International Banking Center, and the Colon Free Zone, have traditionally paid higher wages. This has raised wage expectations relative to the opportunity cost of labor in the rest of the economy further complicating the economic scenario. This difficult socio-economic situation has been aggravated by external shocks to the economy, following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

The poor performing economy during four consecutive years has dampened employment generation, further exacerbating the number of Panamanians living in poverty and extreme poverty. Presently, the poverty level stands around 40% with 18% living in extreme poverty. Around 28% of the households are impacted by poverty of which 12.3% are in extreme poverty.

Panamanians living on the extreme poverty line are consuming the annual level of food per person necessary to satisfy the minimum average daily 2,280 calories intake. The value of this minimum food consumption is estimated at \$519 per person per year. Below this level, population is living in extreme poverty. The annual consumption level of food per person to satisfy the minimum required calorie intake plus an additional amount to cover the consumption of non-food goods and services, such as housing, transportation, education, health, clothing and items used daily in the household define the general poverty line. The value of this level of consumption is estimated at \$905 per person per year, or \$75 per capita per month. Below this line, population is poor.

Given the bleak economic outlook, the number of Panamanians living in poverty is expected to rise. A worsening of this situation will impact overall stability and security in Panama. Increasing poverty will also play havoc with the environment, with pressure mounting to exploit the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW) natural resources.

Macroeconomic performance and outlook: Real growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been declining during four consecutive years, registering a growth rate of only 0.3% in CY 2001. During the first three quarters in 2002, real GDP barely grew, reaching a growth rate of 0.1% by the close of FY 2002. The increase in government expenditure was a key factor in the small increase in GDP. In the short and medium run, GDP will not increase at a rate that can adequately meet the public sector's debt obligations. During the third quarter of 2002, export earnings decreased 8.7%, imports contracted 10.7% while aggregate demand/supply fell 4.3%. From January to September 2002, the overall decline has been 6% in export earnings, 5.8% in imports and 1.9% in aggregate demand/supply. Imports of capital goods have contracted 11.9%. This decline will impact future growth prospects. Re-exports in the CFZ have also experienced a contraction between January and September 2002, totaling 8.8%. Canal toll revenues experienced a 3.6% increase. Port activity has increased 3.7%. Imports of crude oil have fallen 35.1%. Imports of foodstuffs increased 6.6% and consumption and intermediate goods imported rose 1.5%.

Employment and prices: The unemployment rate has increased to 15.2% during the first semester in 2002, compared to a rate of 13.7% during the same period in 2001. Labor force grew to 1,209,000. The number of persons unemployed rose to 184,000. The public sector has increased the number of employees while the private sector has experienced a contraction that exceeds the number of workers

absorbed by the public sector. Inflation has been low. The consumer price index rose 1% during the first semester of 2002, maintaining a historically low rate of inflation.

Fiscal situation. Overall deficit in the operations of the non-financial public sector for 2002 is projected at \$423 million or 4.2% of GDP. The external debt in June 2002 was \$6,013 million. Public sector obligations in debt payments in 2002 total \$798.3 million of which \$548.1 million was paid during the first semester, leaving \$250.2 million due during the second semester of 2002. Tax revenues increased only 0.4%. Direct taxes declined 3.6%; however, indirect taxes rose 4.4%. The former includes taxes on income and wealth. The latter are taxes on consumption and production. The increase in indirect taxes has resulted from more efficient tax collection in value-added taxes (ITBM) and taxes on production and consumption. Social Security revenues have decreased 4.8%. Projections of operations in the non-financial public sector indicate that the GOP will not be in compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility Law.

U.S. Interests and Goals: Since the Panama Canal is strategic for U.S. and world commerce, U.S. interests in the country supports the foreign policy objectives of the United States in environment, democracy, and human rights. The USAID program seeks to help Panama effectively protect and manage the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW) and Buffer Areas. It is also aimed at developing momentum towards improvements in the criminal and commercial justice systems. In the Darien initiative, the USAID program will support the Mission Performance Plan goal that "Panama remains a stable and secure regional partner", working through community development efforts to create a buffer against potential spillover effects.

Donor Relations: USAID coordinated closely with IDB, UNDP, FAO, JICA and GTZ as key donors working in the PCW. Information was shared. Similarly, the relationship with the IDB was constant and thorough in the area of administration of justice where the IDB is the lead donor. In the design of the Darien Program, care was exercised to complement other ongoing Government of Panama (GOP) programs in Darien, including those supported by other donors. USAID plans to implement a bottom up, community demand approach towards the provision of basic social and productive infrastructure in Darien. The overall objective in donor relations was to ensure complementarities, where possible, and avoid duplication of efforts.

Challenges: During the reporting period, the panorama was mixed. Challenges were intermingled with opportunities that facilitated implementation of the USAID Program. There were a number of administrative and programmatic challenges. For example, the Mission continued to reduce staff, while taking measures to reduce the number of management units and consolidating activities. The slowdown in the U.S. economy continued to adversely affect the amount of funds available in the Ecological Trust Fund (FIDECO), resulting in a reduction in the number of NGO activities. Municipal governments remained constrained by insufficient funds to implement environmental monitoring plans. ANAM has to design a recovery strategy for the protected areas to receive revenue from entrance fees and other related charges. Action Plans for Integrated Watershed Management in pilot rural sub-watersheds and a peri-urban sub-watershed have been developed, using a participatory approach that is new to the ACP. This has been an ongoing learning experience. The \$2.4 million estimated cost of the proposed solution in the Sanitation Plan for a Small Town developed under the Environmental Health Program (EHP) Initiative requires a substantial financial package. A successor umbrella contractual mechanism to EPIQ 1 was to be in place by the end of FY 2002; however complications encountered in IQC awards and the short time frame of existing IQCs have delayed obtaining an implementing mechanism.

Key Achievements: During FY 2002 the USAID/Panama program met its targets. The Mission made significant progress in the achievement of both the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW) Strategic Objective (SO) and the Administration of Justice (AOJ) Special Objective (SpO). Gains were made in the adoption of strategic mechanisms and strategic partnerships in support of the SO and SpO, giving the program more impact at the policy level. The Mission also completed a Request for Application (RFA) to initiate a new Special Objective with a community development focus in the Province of Darien, bordering Colombia.

1. Sustainable Management of the Panama Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas: Under this SO, USAID supports activities that will lead to institutional arrangements, effective natural resources management, capacity building of civil society, and strengthening local government capacity for sustainable management of the Panama Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas. Responding to USAID recommendations, the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) strongly endorsed in FY 2002 the leveraging of resources in an incentive fund for pilot programs and projects to test integrated watershed management in selected sub-watersheds in the PCW. This commitment was underwritten in a Letter of Intent between ACP and USAID. Using a participatory approach, the initial assessment phase and recommended solutions to environmental concerns is underway in three rural sub-watersheds and a peri-urban sub-watershed. USAID also helped incipient environmental NGOs, through capacity building and recommendations for strategic alliances with the private sector, to begin a new way of doing business with private sector partners. Progress was also made in activities related to environmental education, the establishment of new protected areas in the PCW and the development of a strategic plan for the management of these protected areas.

2. Fairer and Faster Justice: Through the Administration of Justice SpO, USAID supports efforts to increase access to justice in targeted areas and improve proactive role of civil society in justice sector reform. In the process, USAID helped Panama build momentum towards fairer and faster justice. FY 2002 program results underscore major strides that include the Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) developing its own results framework, a nearly completed strategic plan for the Supreme Court, a progressively integrated civil society in justice reform and a major reduction in the number of detainees on misdemeanor charges.

Another important milestone is the reactivation of the Judicial Council with the participation of the Citizens Alliance for Justice (ACPJ). At the request of the President of the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council began an analysis of the causes for delays in the effective administration of justice and recommendations for best practices.

3. Darien Community Development: This SpO focuses on effective governance, community institution building, small-scale social and productive infrastructure, and income-generating opportunities. It is assumed that community development and increased presence of government institutions will improve the socio-economic situation in the selected communities. Because of the region's isolation and poverty, Darien communities in particular, and those located in the continuous areas of San Blas and eastern Panama Province, are extremely vulnerable to potential adverse spillover effects. With USAID funding, the quality of life of the impoverished rural population living in selected communities in Panama's border areas will be improved, positioning these communities to better address the potential spillover impact. Focus will be on community development through increased economic opportunities, a more effective government and NGO presence, with special emphasis on community participation and self-help. Strategic partnerships with governmental entities, civil society and private sector will be an important component that will contribute to sustainability of the Program beyond the current authorized two-year USAID funding.

Environmental Compliance: The USAID/Panama Mission anticipates two new activities beginning in FY 2003 that will have some environmental impacts. These activities, subject to the availability of funds, will be undertaken in the Panama Canal Watershed and the Darien Province.

In the case of Darien, the descriptions of these activities are not available at this time since they will depend on an assessment to be conducted by the NGO recipient. The assessment will identify communities and specific projects tailored accordingly. The IEE for this activity was submitted and approved. All the necessary steps will be taken to insure that requirements related to regulation 216 are met for each project under this activity.

The other new activity to take place during FY 2003 is the sub-watershed pilot programs and projects. Presently, action plans are being developed for the pilots. A description of activities is pending the completion of these plans. During the implementation phase, requirements to comply with regulation 216

will be followed. The IEE for the implementation phase of this activity will be submitted once the action plans are completed.

Mission has reviewed current IEEs and determines that all are up to date and current.

Country Closeout & Graduation: N/A

D. Results Framework

525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas

SO Level Indicator: Number of institutional responsibilities that mid-level employees can correctly match with the government institution

SO Level Indicator: Number of institutional responsibilities that PCW residents can correctly match with the government institution

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of PCW and reverted territories used in accordance with the regional and general land use plans of Law 21

IR 4.1 Institutional arrangements for effective management functioning

IR 4.2 Natural resources effectively managed

IR 4.3 Civil society actively supporting sustainable management of PCW

IR 4.4 Local government capacity for environmental management increased

Discussion: Three strategic mechanisms are contributing to the achievement of the SO: Inter-institutional Watershed Commission (CICH), Effective Financing Mechanisms for Watershed Activities, and Pilot Models for Integrated Watershed Management. An effective coordination mechanism facilitates integrated watershed management. Watershed management also requires financing mechanisms. In addition, the importance and feasibility of applied integrated watershed management will be demonstrated by testing solutions to environmental problems in selected sub-watersheds of the PCW.

Institutional Arrangements for Effective Management (IR-4.1)

Partnerships among levels of government and various agencies are required for effective watershed management. Institutional arrangements for effective PCW management are necessary to facilitate these partnerships. CICH provides the forum for stakeholders to work together, make recommendations and shape decisions on integrated watershed management issues. It is the institutional framework for partner institutions with differing perspectives of, and mandates in, the PCW. This IR brings to the forefront the need to consolidate an effective coordinating body for watershed management that did not exist in the Panama Canal Authority (ACP) or its predecessor, the Panama Canal Commission.

Natural Resources Effectively Managed (IR-4.2)

Good watershed management integrates human and natural systems. To achieve the SO, effective management of natural resources focuses on sustaining the economic well being of watershed residents while preserving the environmental quality of the protected areas (PA). This integrative management approach promotes conservation of renewable resources along with economic opportunities for the people living in the PCW by upgrading the management standards of PA as well as developing sound environmentally friendly activities.

Sustainable Management of PCW Supported by Civil Society (IR-4.3)

Effective citizen involvement and broad participation of stakeholders, most likely to be affected, reinforces a bottom-up process for successful watershed management. A stronger civil society will help focus public interest on land use activities. Both advocacy and outreach by environmental NGOs working in the PCW raises public awareness and improves stakeholder participation in decision-making processes. Focus is

on improving the sustainability of civil society to advocate for PCW protection and the capacity of NGOs to mobilize resources and have an impact on strategic issues.

Local Government Capacity for Environmental Management Increased (IR-4.4)

Local governments are key players in the implementation of the Regional Plan. Local officials need to strengthen their capabilities in order to participate effectively in the stewardship of the PCW. USAID supports increasing local government capacity for environmental management (IR-4). Technical assistance helps improve local environmental and land-use planning and implementation. Design of local solid and liquid waste services is expected to mitigate pollution effects in the PCW from non-point sources of discharge, such as agricultural and urban runoffs.

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established

SO Level Indicator: Level of completion of alternative dispute resolution pilot projects (milestone)

SO Level Indicator: Total score of pre-trial projects implemented (milestone)

IR 5.1 Access to justice in targeted areas increased

IR 5.2 Proactive role of civil society in justice sector reform improved

IR 5.3 (ICITAP) collaboration between investigators and prosecutors Improved

Discussion: Two strategic tools contribute to the achievement of the SpO: i) Strategic coordination with the Judicial Council to promote justice sector reform and ii) Pilot projects focused on reducing case backlog in criminal and civil courts.

Access to Justice in Targeted Areas Increased (IR-5.1)

USAID working primarily with the Judiciary and the Public Ministry is providing assistance to the criminal and commercial court systems. The Program is aimed at developing and testing pilot mechanisms to reduce the high incidence of lengthy pre-trial detention (criminal cases), and a pilot model to introduce the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods to reduce the huge backlog of commercial cases in civil courts. In addition, the Program contemplates improving transparency and integrity in the judicial system by designing and initiating a modern judicial registry to disseminate Appellate and Supreme Court opinions and by addressing training needs on Ethics and Oral Procedures to enhance professionalism of justice sector officials.

Proactive Role of Civil Society in Justice Sector Reform Improved (IR-5.2)

Faced with a lack of concerted civil society support for systemic change, work is underway to consolidate key civil society players in order to increase their advocacy role to influence policy-making process in the justice sector. Capacity building is contemplated to help the ACPJ towards sustainability.

Collaboration between Investigators and Prosecutors Improved (IR-5.3)

ICITAP assistance never materialized. The USAID Program in consultation with the Embassy Political Section and Narcotics Affairs Section began, incorporating prosecutors and investigators.

525-006 Selected Darien Communities Strengthened

SO Level Indicator: Number of beneficiaries in the target region who benefit from access to social and productive infrastructure

SO Level Indicator: Number of jointly developed proposals approved

SO Level Indicator: Percent of community member who express satisfaction with their community's capacity to respond to local problems

IR 6.1 Social infrastructure in selected communities improved

IR 6.2 Organizational capacity of local governments and community-based organizations strengthened

IR 6.3 Productive infrastructure in selected communities improved

Discussion: This SpO is premised on two important characteristics of the Darien Province: poverty and isolation. IR-6.1 and IR-6.3 address poverty. IR-6.2 addresses isolation. Synergies are anticipated through the effective achievement of the three Intermediate Results. Two strategic mechanisms will contribute to the achievement of this SpO: i) local organizations, such as “Juntas Comunes”, NGOs, Cooperatives and ii) strategic alliances with the private sector.

Social Infrastructure in Selected Communities improved (IR-6.1)

Focus will be on helping selected communities implement social infrastructure activities identified by the communities with an emphasis on local management, self-help, and sustainability. Activities may include new construction, repair, and upgrading of potable water systems, latrines, school classrooms, health centers, footbridges, and waste disposal. These must be developed after consensus in the community is reached on the activities to be undertaken and in partnership with them. Expected results are social infrastructure in selected communities improved, improved local management skills applied, self-help techniques in use, and sustainability conditions in place, including operations and maintenance by community residents.

Organizational Capacity of Local Government and Community-Based Organizations (IR-6.2)

Activities will be oriented at helping local authorities and community leaders in each selected community, working in partnership, to prepare and implement a plan to strengthen community organizations for the development of self-help sustainable activities. These activities include technical assistance and training to strengthen linkages between central government and local authorities and technical assistance and training provided to local NGOs and community-based organizations to improve their planning and implementation skills. Expected results are organizational capacity of local governments and community-based organizations strengthened, communities learn-by-doing how to articulate their needs, participate in decision-making, develop and implement self-help activities, participatory, consensus building processes in use, emphasizing democratic practices as core values, and democratic leadership and organizational skills in the indigenous, Afro-Panamanian and “mestizo” communities strengthened.

Productive Infrastructure and Income Generation in Selected Communities Improved (IR-6.3)

Activities will be oriented in partnership with local authorities, private sector, NGOs, community organizations and other stakeholders. Activities may include the design, development and implementation of productive infrastructure and income-generating activities that may involve a community or a group of communities, securing matching funds for activities. Some of these activities may include productive infrastructure, i.e., storage facilities, small docking facilities, improved transportation systems, electricity based on clean energy. Others may include demonstration activities that improve market conditions, including agricultural production and marketing, employing better business practices, using appropriate technologies and/or pursuing sustainable market diversification. Expected results contemplate productive infrastructure and income generation in selected communities improved, playing field for fair market conditions improved, increased income generated from environmentally sustainable market diversification (ecotourism, handicrafts), and strategic alliances with private sector developed in support of infrastructure and income-generating activities.

Selected Performance Measures - Panama

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas	Yes	ACP-USAID commitment underwritten to parallel financing of activities in selected pilot sub-watersheds in the PCW. Matching grant from ACP represents a dollar for dollar leveraging of USAD contribution. Also, partnership between APRONAD and the private sector established, serving as a turning point for environmental NGOs, social consciousness and corporate responsibility in Panama.	
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2		
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	2500000		
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas			
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas			
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas			
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas			
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas	Yes			Improved coordination and synergies among CICH members institutions contributed to better management of the PCW. Also, awareness increased among community residents, living within or near protected areas, with respect to the benefits of a balanced relationship with their environment.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas				
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas				
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas				

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas				
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15 - 24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				

Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
525-004 Panama Sustainably Manages the Canal Watershed and Buffer Areas				

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established	Yes			Training on better application of the law led to drastic reduction of suspects sentenced by administrative authorities on misdemeanor charges.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established			
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established	Yes			Milestones were achieved in the integration of Civil Society in Justice Reform. For example, policy dialogue initiated between civil society and the judicial sector as well as outreach and communications activities underway.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established	Yes			Internal case tracking system introduced in the Supreme Court's Third Chamber and standardized format for verdicts adopted.
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established			
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Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and Faster Justice System Established			
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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

525-005 Momentum Towards Fairer and
Faster Justice System Established

Number of beneficiaries

Crude mortality rates

Child malnutrition rates

Did you provide support to torture
survivors this year, even as part of a
larger effort?

Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and
over)

Number of beneficiaries (children under
age 15)

%			
%			
Male	Female	Total	
Male	Female	Total	